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CHARACTERIZATIONS OF A LIMITING CLASS B_∞ OF BÉKOLLÉ-BONAMI WEIGHTS

ALEXANDRU ALEMAN, SANDRA POTT, AND MARIA CARMEN REGUERA

ABSTRACT. We explore properties of the class of Békollé-Bonami weights B_∞ introduced by the authors in a previous work. Although Békollé-Bonami weights are known to be ill-behaved because they do not satisfy a reverse Hölder property, we prove that when restricting to a class of weights that are “nearly constant on top halves”, one recovers some of the classical properties of Muckenhoupt weights. We also provide an application of this result to the study of the spectra of certain integral operators.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let w be a weight on the unit disk \mathbb{D} , that is, a positive measurable function on \mathbb{D} . Following Békollé and Bonami [6], we say that w belongs to the class B_p for $1 < p < \infty$, or equivalently satisfies the B_p condition, if and only if

$$(1.1) \quad B_p(w) := \sup_{\substack{I \text{ interval} \\ I \subset \mathbb{T}}} \left(\frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} w dA \right) \left(\frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} w^{1-p'} dA \right)^{p-1} < \infty.$$

Here dA is the normalized area measure on \mathbb{D} , and Q_I denotes the Carleson box associated to the interval (arc) I on the unit circle \mathbb{T} , i.e.

$$(1.2) \quad Q_I = \{z = re^{i\alpha} : 1 - |I| < r < 1, |\theta - \alpha| < |I|/2\},$$

where $e^{i\theta}$ is the center of I and $|I|$ denotes its length. In this paper we introduce some key properties of the limiting class B_∞ of Békollé-Bonami weights, previously introduced by the authors in [4]. Békollé-Bonami weights fail to satisfy a reverse Hölder property, which has prevented the development of a proper theory for the limiting class. On the other hand, a notion of B_∞ appears naturally when looking at sharp estimates for the Bergman projection, as the authors discovered in [4]. In this paper we complete the picture of the B_∞ theory when restricting attention to a very natural class of weights.

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Definition 1.3. We say that a weight w belongs to the class B_∞ , if and only if

$$(1.4) \quad B_\infty(w) := \sup_{I \text{ interval}} \frac{1}{w(Q_I)} \int_{Q_I} M(w1_{Q_I}) < \infty,$$

where M stands for the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function over Carleson cubes and Q_I denotes the Carleson cube associated to the interval $I \subset \mathbb{T}$ as defined in (1.2).

This definition of B_∞ appears in earlier work of the authors on sharp estimates for the Bergman projection [4] and is motivated by a version of the Muckenhoupt condition A_∞ introduced by Fujii [11] and also studied by Wilson in [18–20]. This A_∞ definition appears in the recent works of Lerner [16], Hytönen and Pérez [15] and Hytönen and Lacey [14] among others, where it is used to find sharp estimates in terms of the Muckenhoupt A_p and A_∞ constants. Moreover, B_∞ is a very natural class to provide sufficient conditions for two-weighted estimates for the Bergman projection in terms of the joint B_2 condition, as one can see from inspecting the work of the authors in [4].

It is easy to see that in general weights in the B_∞ and B_p classes do not have the reverse Hölder property, as an arbitrarily small subset E of a Carleson cube Q_I can carry the entire weight. In this paper we restrict to a class of weights which are more tractable from this point of view. These are weights which are almost constant on ρ -tops of Carleson boxes defined below.

Definition 1.5. Let I be an interval on \mathbb{T} , and $0 < \rho < 1$. The ρ -top of Q_I is the set

$$T_{I,\rho} := \{z = re^{i\alpha} : 1 - |I| < r < 1 - (1 - \rho)|I|, |\theta - \alpha| < |I|/2\}.$$

In the special case in which $\rho = 1/2$, we will call $T_{I,1/2}$ the top half of Q_I and we will denote it by T_I .

In what follows we shall consider strictly positive weights w such that there exists $0 < \rho < 1$, and a constant C_ρ such that for every interval I on the boundary of \mathbb{D} we have

$$(1.6) \quad C_\rho^{-1}w(\xi) \leq w(z) \leq C_\rho w(\xi) \quad \text{for all } z, \xi \in T_{I,\rho},$$

An equivalent formulation of this condition is that the weight w is almost constant (in the sense of (1.6)) on balls of fixed radius in the Bergman metric on \mathbb{D} (see [13], p. 16).

It is important to note that this regularity condition is independent of the ρ , or the radius of the Bergman balls above. Indeed, if w satisfies (1.6) for some ρ_0 , then it will satisfy this condition for all $\rho \in (0, 1)$. This follows easily from the fact that if $1 > \rho > \rho_0$, then $T_{I,\rho}$ is contained in a finite union of ρ_0 -tops

$$\bigcup_{k=1}^N T_{J_k, \rho_0},$$

where $J_k \subset I$, $J_k \cap J_{k+1} \neq \emptyset$, and N is independent of I . This yields for $z, \xi \in T_{I,\rho}$

$$C_\rho^{-N}w(\xi) \leq w(z) \leq C_\rho^N w(\xi).$$

Therefore, in what follows we shall refer to weights satisfying (1.6) without specifying the value of ρ . It turns out that for such weights the class B_∞ is very natural and enjoys similar properties as the analogous Muckenhoupt A_∞ class. These properties are collected in the following theorem. For a countable union of disjoint intervals $E = \cup_i I_i \subset \mathbb{T}$, we write $Q_E = \cup_i Q_{I_i}$.

Theorem 1.7. *Let w be a weight satisfying (1.6). Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $w \in B_\infty$;
- (2) *There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$\int_{Q_I} w(x) \log \left(e + \frac{w(x)|Q_I|}{w(Q_I)} \right) dx \leq Cw(Q_I)$$

for all Carleson cubes Q_I ;

- (3) *For each $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for any interval $I \subset \mathbb{T}$ and any countable union of disjoint intervals $E \subset I$ with $|Q_E|/|Q_I| < \delta$, $w(Q_E) < \varepsilon w(Q_I)$;*
- (3') *For each $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for any interval $I \subset \mathbb{T}$ and any measurable subset $\Omega \subset Q_I$ with $|\Omega|/|Q_I| < \delta$, $w(\Omega) < \varepsilon w(Q_I)$;*
- (4) *w has the reverse Hölder property on Carleson cubes. That means, there exists $r > 1$ and $C > 0$ such that*

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} w^r \right)^{1/r} \leq C \frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} w$$

for all Carleson cubes Q_I ;

- (5) *There exists $p > 1$ such that $w \in B_p$;*
- (6) *There exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} w(z) dA \right) \exp \left(\frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} \log(w^{-1})(z) dA(z) \right) \leq C.$$

Here, in (2) we can choose C as $C'B_\infty(w)$, where C' is an absolute numerical constant. Moreover, (2), (3), (3'), and (4) are even equivalent for general weights which do not necessarily satisfy (1.6).

The proof of this theorem presents several difficulties. One is the lack of control of the weight by the maximal function of the weight, due to the geometric arrangement of Carleson boxes. This is a major obstruction to obtain a reverse Hölder property. But even if we had this control, B_∞ weights lack a strong doubling property, characteristic of B_p weights. We overcome these obstacles by using weights that are nearly constant on ρ -top halves.

Previous to this paper is the work of A. Borichev [7]. Although not properly working on the limiting B_∞ case, he considers self-improvement of the Békollé-Bonami B_p class to a $B_{p-\epsilon}$ class. He obtains such an improvement when working with weights that are exponentials of subharmonic functions. Subsequently also weights that are constant on top halves appear in his argument. This self-improving property is classically associated with the reverse Hölder property and it is well-known for Muckenhoupt weights. Another paper which is close to the

topic of this paper is the work of Duoandikoetxea et. al. [10], where properties of the A_∞ class associated to general bases, for instance Carleson boxes or rectangles, are studied. Many of the implications that we prove in our paper for weights that are constant on top-halves have counterexamples in the general case of their paper.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we list some properties of the weights satisfying (1.6), and then proceed to state precisely some of the definitions and describe some of the preliminaries needed for the proof of the main theorem. Section 3 contains the proof of the main theorem. In Section 4 we present an interesting characterization of the B_∞ class with corresponding applications in the study of the spectra of certain integral operators. These act on the weighted Bergman spaces $L_a^p(w) = L^p(w) \cap Hol(\mathbb{D})$, where $w \in B_\infty$ and satisfies (1.6), and are defined for a fixed Bloch function g on \mathbb{D} by

$$T_g f(z) = \int_0^z f(\zeta) g'(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad f \in L_a^2(w).$$

The results in Section 4 show that a point $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ belongs to the resolvent set of T_g if and only if the weight $w \exp(p \operatorname{Re} \frac{g}{\lambda})$ belongs to B_∞ . For Hardy spaces a similar result holds using A_∞ instead (see [3]).

2. PRELIMINARIES

We begin with some remarks about the class of weights considered in this paper.

Proposition 2.1. (a) *A differentiable strictly positive weight w on \mathbb{D} satisfies (1.6) if there exists $C_w > 0$ such that*

$$(1 - |z|^2) |\nabla w(z)| \leq C_w w(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

(b) *If w satisfies (1.6), then there exists a differentiable weight \tilde{w} which satisfies (1.6) and*

$$K_w^{-1} w(z) \leq \tilde{w}(z) \leq K_w w(z)$$

for some fixed constant $K_w > 0$ and all $z \in \mathbb{D}$.

(c) *If w satisfies (1.6), then there exist constants $a_w, b_w > 0$ such that*

$$a_w^{-1} (1 - |z|^2)^{b_w} \leq w(z) \leq a_w (1 - |z|^2)^{-b_w}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Proof. (a) follows immediately from the inequality

$$|\log w(z) - \log w(\xi)| \leq |z - \xi| \sup_{\zeta \in T_{I,\rho}} \frac{|\nabla w(\zeta)|}{w(\zeta)}, \quad z, \xi \in T_{I,\rho}.$$

(b) If u is a smooth positive function supported on $\{|z| < \frac{1}{2}\}$, with

$$\int_{\mathbb{C}} u dA = 1,$$

the weight

$$\tilde{w}(z) = (1 - |z|)^{-2} \int_{\mathbb{C}} u \left(\frac{z - \xi}{1 - |z|} \right) w(\xi) dA(\xi)$$

is differentiable and satisfies

$$\inf \left\{ w(\xi) : \frac{|z - \xi|}{1 - |z|} < \frac{1}{2} \right\} \leq \tilde{w}(z) \leq \sup \left\{ w(\xi) : \frac{|z - \xi|}{1 - |z|} < \frac{1}{2} \right\},$$

which easily implies the inequalities in (b).

Moreover, a direct estimate gives

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla \tilde{w}(z)| &\lesssim (1 - |z|)^{-1} \tilde{w}(z) + (1 - |z|)^{-3} \int_{\mathbb{C}} |\nabla u| \left(\frac{z - \xi}{1 - |z|} \right) w(\xi) dA(\xi) \\ &\lesssim (1 - |z|)^{-1} \tilde{w}(z) + (1 - |z|)^{-1} w(z) \int_{\mathbb{C}} |\nabla u| dA. \end{aligned}$$

Together with the inequalities in (b) it follows that \tilde{w} satisfies (a), hence it satisfies (1.6).

(c) For differentiable weights w satisfying (1.6) we can integrate on rays from the origin to obtain

$$\left| \log \frac{w(z)}{w(0)} \right| \leq \int_0^{|z|} |\nabla w|(tz) dt,$$

and the assertion follows by a direct calculation. The general case follows by (b). \square

Recall the definition of a Carleson box given in (1.2).

Throughout the paper, given an interval $I \subset \mathbb{T}$, we will denote by $\mathcal{D}(I)$ the set of dyadic descendants of I . The first descendants of I will be the two disjoint intervals of size $2^{-1}|I|$, each of which contains exactly one end point of I . The remaining descendants will be defined recursively. Given a set $E \subset \mathbb{D}$, and a non-negative integrable function f , we write $f(E) := \int_E f dA(x)$. We will need the following basic lemmas:

Lemma 2.2. *Let $w \in B_\infty$ with constant $B_\infty(w)$. Then there exists $\rho > 0$, depending only on $B_\infty(w)$, such that for every I interval in \mathbb{T} , the ρ -top of Q_I , $T_{I,\rho}$, satisfies $w(T_{I,\rho}) \geq \frac{1}{B_\infty(w)} w(Q_I)$.*

Proof. We prove this by a corona decomposition and introduce some notation for the proof. For fixed I , let $G_0 := T_I$, and more generally $G_i := \cup_{\substack{J \in \mathcal{D}(I) \\ |J|/|I|=2^{-i}}} \text{dyadic } T_J$. Notice that $Q_I = \cup_{i \geq 0} G_i$.

The definition of the class B_∞ implies

$$(2.3) \quad \sum_{i \geq 0} i w(G_i) \leq B_\infty(w) \sum_{i \geq 0} w(G_i).$$

Let us fix i_0 minimal such that $i_0 \geq B_\infty(w)$. Using (2.3) we have

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} w(G_i) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{i_0} i w(G_i) + \sum_{i > i_0} (i - B_\infty(w)) w(G_i) \leq B_\infty(w) \sum_{i \leq i_0} w(G_i).$$

Now there exists $0 < \rho < 1$ depending on $B_\infty(w)$ but not on I such that $\cup_{i=0}^{i_0} G_i \subset T_{I,\rho}$ and hence $w(T_{I,\rho}) \geq \sum_{i \leq i_0} w(G_i) \geq \frac{1}{B_\infty(w)} w(Q_I)$ as desired. \square

We will now construct a further corona decomposition, which will be crucial for the proof of Theorem 1.7. Given an interval $I \subset \mathbb{T}$, a weight w and $R > 4$, we define a collection of cubes \mathcal{L} (which depends on the choice of the initial I , w and R) as follows:

(1) Firstly, we define the stopping children of a given interval I , $\mathcal{L}(I)$:

$$\mathcal{L}(I) := \left\{ \text{maximal intervals } L \in \mathcal{D}(I) \text{ such that } \frac{w(Q_L)}{|Q_L|} > R \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} \right\}$$

(2) Iterating this stopping procedure we construct collections of intervals $\mathcal{L}_1 := \mathcal{L}(I)$ and in general for $j \geq 2$, $\mathcal{L}_j := \cup_{L \in \mathcal{L}_{j-1}} \mathcal{L}(L)$. We write $\mathcal{L} := \cup_{j \geq 1} \mathcal{L}_j$.

A couple of remarks are in order. First, from the stopping procedure we obtain that for any $L \in \mathcal{L}_j$,

$$(2.4) \quad \sum_{\substack{L' \in \mathcal{L}_{j+1} \\ L' \subset L}} |Q_{L'}| < R^{-1} |Q_L| \frac{1}{w(Q_L)} \sum_{\substack{L' \in \mathcal{L}_{j+1} \\ L' \subset L}} w(Q_{L'}) \leq R^{-1} |Q_L|.$$

Second, by maximality one obtains

$$(2.5) \quad R^j \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} < \frac{w(Q_L)}{|Q_L|} \leq (4R)^j \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}$$

for all $L \in \mathcal{L}_j$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$. Finally, let us consider the dyadic maximal function on Carleson cubes associated to a dyadic grid \mathcal{D} , M_d , where for $x \in \mathbb{D}$

$$M_d(f)(x) := \sup_{\substack{x \in Q_J \\ J \in \mathcal{D}}} \frac{1}{|Q_J|} \int_{Q_J} f(y) dA(y).$$

We will usually choose $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(I)$ for some fixed subinterval $I \subseteq \mathbb{T}$. Then it follows immediately from (2.5) that

$$(2.6) \quad M_d(1_{Q_I} w) \lesssim \left(1 + \sum_j \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_j} (4R)^j 1_{Q_L} \right) \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}.$$

The following observation is crucial in the proof of the main theorem.

Remark 2.7. Let $z \in Q_I$ for some $I \subset \mathbb{T}$, then there exists $J \in \mathcal{D}(I)$ such that $z \in T_J$, where we use the notation from Def. 1.5. Using (1.6), we have

$$w(z) \lesssim \frac{w(T_J)}{|T_J|} \lesssim \frac{w(Q_J)}{|Q_J|},$$

and we conclude that

$$(2.8) \quad w(z) \lesssim M_d(w)(z),$$

with constants only depending on the constant $C_{1/2}$ in (1.6).

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.7

Proof. We first notice that the equivalence of (1) and (2) is not true for general Muckenhoupt bases, see Counterexample 4 in [10]. One of the directions always holds, namely (2) \Rightarrow (1). Since Carleson cubes form a Muckenhoupt basis, the proof of this implication can be found in [10]. We prove the opposite implication, where the use of weights satisfying (1.6) is crucial.

Let Q_I be a Carleson cube. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} = 1$. We consider the dyadic grid associated to I , $\mathcal{D}(I)$, the maximal function M_d , and the corona decomposition \mathcal{L} of $\mathcal{D}(I)$ with $R > 4$ as described in section 2. We write \mathcal{L}_0 for the collection $\{Q_I\}$. If $L \in \mathcal{L}_j$ and $x \in Q_L \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{L' \in \mathcal{L}_{j-1} \\ L' \subset L}} Q_{L'}$, then

$$M_d w(x) \approx \frac{w(Q_L)}{|Q_L|} \approx 2^j \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} = 2^j$$

and

$$\log(e + M_d w(x)) \approx j + 1.$$

Using (1) and the estimates above, we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} B_\infty(w)w(Q_I) &\geq \int_{Q_I} M(w1_{Q_I})(x) dA(x) \geq \int_{Q_I} M_d(w1_{Q_I})(x) dA(x) \\ &\gtrsim \int_{Q_I} \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_j} \frac{w(Q_L)}{|Q_L|} 1_{Q_L} dA(x) \\ &= \int_{Q_I} w(x) \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_j} 1_{Q_L} dA(x) \\ &= \int_{Q_I} w(x) \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} j \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_j} 1_{Q_L \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{L' \in \mathcal{L}_{j+1} \\ L' \subset L}} Q_{L'}} + 1 \right) dA(x) \\ &\approx \int_{Q_I} w(x) \log(e + M_d w(x)) dA(x) \\ &\gtrsim \int_{Q_I} w(x) \log(e + w(x)) dA(x), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that w satisfies (1.6) and (2.8) in the last inequality. This proves the implication (1) \Rightarrow (2). The implications (2) \Rightarrow (3') and (3') \Rightarrow (1) correspond to Theorem 4.1 and 6.1 in [10] and we will not include them here.

To prove the equivalence of (4), (3') and (3), first note that clearly (4) \Rightarrow (3') \Rightarrow (3) and (4) \Rightarrow (2) by Hölder's inequality. The proof of the reverse implication (3) \Rightarrow (4) runs along the lines of Theorem 3.3 in Wilson [20], page 46. Let us fix a Carleson cube Q_I . Choose $\delta > 0$ from (3) for $\epsilon = 1/5^r$. Now consider the corona decomposition \mathcal{L} with $R = \frac{1}{\delta}$ as defined in Section 2. For this choice of R , (2.4) gives

$$\sum_{\substack{L' \in \mathcal{L}_{j+1} \\ L' \subset L}} |Q_{L'}| \leq \delta |Q_L|,$$

and thus by the definition of δ together with (3)

$$\sum_{L' \in \mathcal{L}_{j+1}} w(Q_{L'}) \leq \frac{1}{5^r} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_j} w(Q_L) \leq \frac{1}{5^{r(j+1)}} w(Q_I),$$

where the second inequality is obtained by iterating the argument. Using (2.6), we thus estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} w^r &\lesssim \frac{1}{|Q_I|} \int_{Q_I} (M_d(1_{Q_I} w))^r \lesssim \frac{w(Q_I)^r}{|Q_I|^{1+r}} \int_{Q_I} \left(1 + \sum_{k \geq 1} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_k(Q_I)} (4R)^k 1_{Q_L}\right)^r \\ &\approx \frac{w(Q_I)^r}{|Q_I|^{1+r}} \int_{Q_I} \left(1 + \sum_{k \geq 1} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_k(Q_I)} (4R)^{rk} 1_{Q_L}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}\right)^r + \frac{w(Q_I)^r}{|Q_I|^{1+r}} \sum_{k \geq 1} (4R)^{rk} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_k(Q_I)} |Q_L| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}\right)^r + \frac{w(Q_I)^{r-1}}{|Q_I|^r} \sum_{k \geq 1} 4^{rk} R^{(r-1)k} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_k(Q_I)} w(Q_L) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}\right)^r + \frac{w(Q_I)^r}{|Q_I|^r} \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{5^{rk}} 4^{rk} R^{(r-1)k} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}\right)^r \left(1 + \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{5^{rk}} (4^r R^{(r-1)})^k\right) \leq C_r^r \left(\frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|}\right)^r, \end{aligned}$$

provided r is chosen such that $\frac{4^r R^{1-r}}{5^r} < 1$.

This finishes the proof of the equivalence of (2), (3), (3'), and (4) for general weights.

We now prove (3) \Rightarrow (5). First, we have to prove that (3) implies a doubling condition on the weight. The proof is similar to the classical proof in the case of Muckenhoupt weights, but we have to take some care to adapt it to our setting.

Definition 3.1. We say that the weight w is doubling, if there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$w(Q_{2I}) \leq C w(Q_I).$$

In particular, this implies that $w(Q_I) \leq C^2 w(Q_{I'})$, whenever I' is one of the two first dyadic descendants of I .

Coming back to our proof, in order to show that a weight w satisfying (3) is indeed doubling, choose $\delta < 1$ corresponding to $\epsilon = 1/2$ in (3) and choose ρ such that $1 > \rho \geq \max\{1 - \delta, 3/4\}$,

and such that $1/4$ is an integer multiple of $1 - \rho$. Let $T_{2I,\rho}$ be as in Definition 1.5, and let C_ρ be the constant in (1.6). Then

$$w(T_{2I,\rho}) \leq C_\rho^2 w(T_{2I,\rho} \cap Q_I) \frac{|T_{2I,\rho}|}{|T_{2I,\rho} \cap Q_I|} \leq 6 C_\rho^2 w(Q_I).$$

Now let us consider the remainder $Q_{2I} \setminus (Q_I \cup T_{2I,\rho})$. For any union E of countably many disjoint intervals of length less than $2(1 - \rho)|I|$ contained in $2I \setminus I$, we have

$$|Q_E| < 2|I|(1 - \rho)|I| < \delta|Q_{2I}|$$

and therefore by (3)

$$w(Q_E) < \frac{1}{2}w(Q_{2I}).$$

Taking the supremum of such unions E and using the fact that $1/2|I|$ is an integer multiple of $2(1 - \rho)|I|$, we obtain

$$w(Q_{2I} \setminus (Q_I \cup T_{2I,\rho})) \leq \frac{1}{2}w(Q_{2I})$$

and therefore

$$(3.2) \quad w(Q_{2I}) \leq 2w(Q_I \cup T_{2I,\rho}) \leq (6C_\rho^2 + 1)w(Q_I).$$

Hence w is doubling. Consequently, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$(3.3) \quad w(Q_I) \leq C^N w(Q_{I^{(N)}}) \text{ for any dyadic } N\text{-th descendant } I^{(N)} \text{ of } I.$$

We use this fact to state the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *Let w be a doubling weight. Then for any $1 > \eta > 0$, there exist $1 > \tau > 0$ such that for any interval $I \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ and any set E that is a countable union of disjoint intervals in $\mathcal{D}(I)$ such that $w(Q_E) < \tau w(Q_I)$, one has $|Q_E| < \eta|Q_I|$.*

Proof. Let C be the dyadic doubling constant of w as in (3.3). Let us fix $0 < \eta < 1$, then there exists a natural number N such that $2^{-2(N+1)} < \eta \leq 2^{-2N}$. Consider $\tau < \frac{1}{C^N}$, let I be an interval and E a countable union of intervals contained in I with $w(Q_E) < \tau w(Q_I)$. By the doubling property, Q_E cannot contain the Carleson box associated to any N -th descendant of I . Thus $|Q_E| \leq 2^{-2(N+1)}|Q_I| < \eta|Q_I|$, concluding our proof. \square

Using (1.6) and Lemma 2.2, we have that if $z \in T_{\rho,I}$ for some interval I ,

$$(3.5) \quad w(z) \approx \frac{w(T_{\rho,I})}{|T_{\rho,I}|} \gtrsim \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|},$$

with constants only depending on C_ρ and $B_\infty(w)$.

We will also need the following stopping decomposition. Let A be a constant so that $A > \frac{1}{\tau}$, where τ is as in the Lemma 3.4. Given a Carleson box Q_0 , we define

$$\mathcal{L}(Q_0) := \left\{ \text{maximal dyadic Carleson boxes } Q_I \subset Q_0 : \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} < A^{-1} \frac{w(Q_0)}{|Q_0|} \right\}.$$

Then

$$\sum_{Q_I \in \mathcal{L}(Q_0)} w(Q_I) \leq A^{-1} w(Q_0) < \tau w(Q_0),$$

and by Lemma 3.4,

$$\sum_{Q_I \in \mathcal{L}(Q_0)} |Q_I| \leq \eta |Q_0|.$$

We define $\mathcal{L}_1 := \mathcal{L}(Q_0)$ and more generally, $\mathcal{L}_k := \cup_{Q_I \in \mathcal{L}_{k-1}} \mathcal{L}(Q_I)$ for $k > 1$. We also define $\mathcal{L} = \cup_{k \geq 1} \mathcal{L}_k$. Given $Q_L \in \mathcal{L}$, we define $\mathcal{D}(Q_L)$ as the set of dyadic Carleson boxes that have Q_L as their stopping father. We have the following properties:

For $k \geq 1$, $Q_I \in \mathcal{L}_k$ and $Q_J \in \mathcal{D}(Q_I)$,

$$(3.6) \quad \frac{w(Q_J)}{|Q_J|} < A^{-1} \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|},$$

and

$$\frac{w(Q_J)}{|Q_J|} > \frac{C}{4} A^{-1} \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|},$$

where C is the dyadic doubling constant.

Hence by iteration

$$(3.7) \quad \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} < A^{-k} \frac{w(Q_0)}{|Q_0|},$$

$$(3.8) \quad \frac{w(Q_I)}{|Q_I|} > \left(\frac{C}{4}\right)^{-k} A^{-k} \frac{w(Q_0)}{|Q_0|},$$

and

$$(3.9) \quad \sum_{Q_I \in \mathcal{L}_k} |Q_I| \leq \eta^k |Q_0|.$$

We have now all the ingredients to complete the proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|Q_0|} \int_{Q_0} w(z)^{-\varepsilon} dA(z) &= \frac{1}{|Q_0|} \sum_{Q_L \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{Q_I \in \mathcal{D}(Q_L)} \int_{T_I} w(z)^{-\varepsilon} dA(z) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|Q_0|} \sum_{Q_L \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{Q_I \in \mathcal{D}(Q_L)} \int_{T_{\rho, I}} w(z)^{-\varepsilon} dA(z) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{|Q_0|} \sum_{Q_L \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{Q_I \in \mathcal{D}(Q_L)} \left(\frac{w(T_{\rho, I})}{|T_{\rho, I}|} \right)^{-\varepsilon} |T_I| \\ &\leq C(A, \varepsilon, B_\infty(w)) \frac{1}{|Q_0|} \sum_{Q_L \in \mathcal{L}} \left(\frac{w(Q_L)}{|Q_L|} \right)^{-\varepsilon} |Q_L| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C(A, \epsilon, B_\infty(w)) \frac{1}{|Q_0|} \left(\frac{w(Q_0)}{|Q_0|} \right)^{-\epsilon} \sum_k \left(\frac{4}{C} \right)^{\epsilon k} A^{\epsilon k} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}_k} |Q_L| \\
&\leq C(A, \epsilon, B_\infty(w)) \left(\frac{w(Q_0)}{|Q_0|} \right)^{-\epsilon} \sum_k \left(\frac{4}{C} \right)^{\epsilon k} A^{\epsilon k} \eta^k \\
&\leq \tilde{C}(A, \epsilon, B_\infty(w)) \left(\frac{w(Q_0)}{|Q_0|} \right)^{-\epsilon},
\end{aligned}$$

where the geometric series in the penultimate line converges when choosing ϵ sufficiently small. This concludes the proof of (3) \Rightarrow (5).

For the proof of (5) \Rightarrow (1), let $w \in B_p$ and recall that $B_p(w) = B_{p'}(w')$, where $w' = w^{1-p'}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{Q_I} M(1_{Q_I} w) &\leq \left(\int_{Q_I} M(1_{Q_I} w)^{p'} w' \right)^{1/p'} \left(\int_{Q_I} w \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\leq \|M(w \cdot)\|_{L^{p'}(w) \rightarrow L^{p'}(w')} w(Q_I)^{1/p'} w(Q_I)^{1/p} \\
&= \|M\|_{L^{p'}(w') \rightarrow L^{p'}(w)} w(Q_I) \leq B_p(w)^{\frac{1}{p'-1}} w(Q_I),
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the estimate (4.7) from [17] for the maximal function in the last line.

The implication (5) \Rightarrow (6) is a consequence of the fact that if $w \in B_p$, then also $w \in B_q$ for any $q > p$, and the limit of the $B_p(w)$ as $p \rightarrow \infty$ is precisely the expression in (6). Finally, the proof of (6) \Rightarrow (1) can be found in [10], as Carleson boxes form a Muckenhoupt bases, and the maximal function associated to it satisfies L^p bounds. Note that we have used the property (1.6) only in the implications (1) \Rightarrow (2) and (3) \Rightarrow (5). \square

4. FURTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

We relate B_∞ to the more general classes $B_p(\eta)$ defined as follows. A measurable positive function w , belongs to the class $B_p(\eta)$ for $1 < p < \infty$, $\eta > -1$, if and only if

$$(4.1) \quad B_p(w, \eta) := \sup_{I \text{ interval}} \left(\frac{1}{A_\eta(Q_I)} \int_{Q_I} w dA_\eta \right) \left(\frac{1}{A_\eta(Q_I)} \int_{Q_I} w^{1-p'} dA_\eta \right)^{p-1} < \infty,$$

where $dA_\eta = (1 - |z|^2)^\eta dA$. It is a result of Bekollé [5] that

$$\frac{w(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^\eta} \in B_p(\eta) \text{ if and only if } P_\eta : L^p(w) \mapsto L_a^p(w),$$

where P_η is defined as

$$P_\eta f(z) = \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{f(\xi)}{(1 - \bar{\xi}z)^{\eta+2}} (1 + \eta)(1 - |\xi|^2)^\eta dA(\xi).$$

The result in [5] is actually stronger. If $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\eta} \in B_p(\eta)$, then also the maximal version of P_η ,

$$(4.2) \quad P_\eta^+ f(z) = \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{f(\xi)}{|1 - \bar{\xi}z|^{\eta+2}} (1 + \eta)(1 - |\xi|^2)^\eta dA(\xi),$$

defines a bounded operator from $L^p(w)$ into itself.

Clearly, if $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\eta} \in B_p(\eta)$, $p > 1$, $\eta > -1$ then $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\delta} \in B_q(\delta)$, whenever $q \geq p$, $\delta \geq \eta$. In the opposite direction, we have the following result.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\eta > \delta > -1$. If $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\eta} \in B_p(\eta)$ then there exists $q \in (1, \infty)$ such that $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\delta} \in B_q(\delta)$.*

Proof. By Hölder's inequality we have for $q \in (p, \infty)$

$$\int_{Q_I} w^{1-q'} (1-|z|^2)^{\delta q'} dA \leq \left(\int_{Q_I} w^{1-p'} (1-|z|^2)^{\eta p'} dA \right)^{\frac{p-1}{q-1}} \left(\int_{Q_I} (1-|z|^2)^{-\eta p' \frac{q'-1}{p'-q'} + \delta q' \frac{p'-1}{p'-q'}} dA \right)^{\frac{p'-q'}{p'-1}}.$$

If q is sufficiently large, then

$$\left(\int_{Q_I} (1-|z|^2)^{-\eta p' \frac{q'-1}{p'-q'} + \delta q' \frac{p'-1}{p'-q'}} dA \right)^{\frac{p'-q'}{p'-1}} \lesssim |I|^{-\eta p' \frac{q'-1}{p'-1} + \delta q' + 2 \frac{p'-q'}{p'-1}},$$

and a direct calculation leads to

$$\left(\frac{1}{A_\delta(Q_I)} \int_{Q_I} w^{1-q'} (1-|z|^2)^{\delta q'} dA \right)^{q-1} \leq \frac{A_\delta(Q_I)}{A_\eta(Q_I)} \left(\frac{1}{A_\delta(Q_I)} \int_{Q_I} w^{1-p'} (1-|z|^2)^{\eta p'} dA \right)^{p-1},$$

which finishes the proof. \square

Theorem 1.7 and the above remarks, together with some existing results, yield the following additional characterizations of B_∞ .

Corollary 4.4. *Let w be a weight satisfying (1.6). Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $w \in B_\infty$.
- (b) There exist $p > 1$ and $\eta > -1$ such that $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\eta} \in B_p(\eta)$.
- (c) There exists $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{w(\xi)}{|1 - \bar{\xi}z|^{\gamma+2}} dA(\xi) \lesssim \frac{w(z)}{(1-|z|^2)^\gamma}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

- (d) For all $q > 0$ and all analytic functions f in \mathbb{D} ,

$$\|f\|_{L^q(w)} \approx \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |f^{(j)}(0)| + \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} |f^{(n)}|^q (1-|z|)^{qn} w dA \right)^{1/q}.$$

Proof. If (a) holds then (b) follows by Theorem 1.7, using the equivalence (1) \Leftrightarrow (5). Conversely, if (b) holds with $p > 1$ and $-1 < \eta \leq 0$, then by the simple observation preceding Lemma 4.3 we have $w \in B_p$, and the equivalence (1) \Leftrightarrow (5) in Theorem 1.7 gives (a). If (b) holds with $p > 1$ and $\eta > 0$, we can apply Lemma 4.3 to conclude that $w \in B_q$ for some $q > 1$, and (a) follows as above. The implication (b) \Rightarrow (c) was actually proved in [8]. We sketch an argument for the sake of completeness. If (b) holds, it follows from (a) together with Theorem 1.7 that $w \in B_q$ for some $q > 1$. This implies by the Békollé-Bonami Theorem in [6], [5] that the operator $P_0^+ : L^q(w) \rightarrow L^q(w)$ is bounded.

Given $z \in \mathbb{D}$, let

$$\Delta_z = \{\xi : |z - \xi| < \frac{1 - |z|}{2}\},$$

and denote by χ_z its characteristic function. If $\xi \in \Delta_z$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{D}$ then

$$\frac{|1 - \bar{\xi}\zeta|}{|1 - \bar{z}\zeta|} \leq 1 + \frac{|\xi - z|}{1 - |z|} < \frac{3}{2},$$

and similarly,

$$\frac{|1 - \bar{\xi}\zeta|}{|1 - \bar{z}\zeta|} \geq 1 - \frac{|\xi - z|}{1 - |z|} > \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus

$$P_0^+ \chi_z(\zeta) \sim \frac{A(\Delta_z)}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^2},$$

and

$$\|P_0^+ \chi_z\|_{L^q(w)}^q \sim (A(\Delta_z))^q \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{w(\zeta)}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^{2q}} dA(\zeta).$$

On the other hand, Δ_z is contained in a top half $T_{I,\rho}$, hence by (1.6) it follows that

$$\|\chi_z\|_{L^q(w)}^q \sim w(z)A(\Delta_z).$$

Then (c) follows directly from

$$\|P_0^+ \chi_z\|_{L^q(w)} \leq C \|\chi_z\|_{L^q(w)}.$$

Assume that (c) holds and let I be an arc on \mathbb{T} . It is a simple exercise to show that for $z, \xi \in Q_I$ we have

$$|1 - \bar{\xi}z| \sim |Q_I|^{1/2} = (A_\gamma(Q_I))^{\frac{1}{\gamma+2}}.$$

The (c) gives for $z \in Q_I$

$$\int_{Q_I} w dA \lesssim A_\gamma(Q_I) \frac{w(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^\gamma},$$

hence for every $p > 1$,

$$\left(\frac{w(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^\gamma} \right)^{1-p'} \left(\int_{Q_I} w dA \right)^{p'-1} \lesssim (A_\gamma(Q_I))^{p'-1}, \quad z \in Q_I.$$

Thus

$$\left(\int_{Q_I} w dA \right)^{p'-1} \int_{Q_I} \left(\frac{w(z)}{(1-|z|^2)^\gamma} \right)^{1-p'} dA_\gamma(z) \lesssim (A_\gamma(Q_I))^{p'},$$

which shows that $\frac{w}{(1-|z|^2)^\gamma} \in B_p(\gamma)$ for all $p > 1$.

(b) \Leftrightarrow (d) is proved in [[1], Theorem 3.2] for differentiable weights satisfying the condition in Proposition 2.1 (a). Using Proposition 2.1 (b), we see that the equivalence holds for all weights satisfying (1.6). \square

Finally we mention an application concerning integral operators of the form

$$(4.5) \quad T_g f(z) = \int_0^z f(\xi) g'(\xi) d\xi.$$

on the weighted Bergman spaces $L_a^p(w) = L^p(w) \cap Hol(\mathbb{D})$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, where w is a weight on \mathbb{D} satisfying (1.6). There is a vast literature on the subject (see [1] and the references therein.) The results in [1] are proved for differentiable weights satisfying the condition in Proposition 2.1 (a), hence by Proposition 2.1 (b) they continue to hold for all weights satisfying (1.6). For example, T_g is bounded on $L_a^p(w)$ if and only if the symbol g belongs to the Bloch space, that is

$$|g'(z)| \lesssim \frac{1}{1-|z|}.$$

Using Corollary 4.4 (and Proposition 2.1 (b)) the description of the spectrum of T_g provided by Theorem 5.1 in [1] can be reformulated as follows.

Corollary 4.6. *Let w be a weight satisfying (1.6). Then a point $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ belongs to the resolvent set of T_g on $L_a^p(w)$, if and only if $w \exp(p \operatorname{Re} \frac{g}{\lambda}) \in B_\infty$.*

This illustrates again the analogy to A_∞ , since for Hardy spaces the spectrum of T_g is described in the same manner using A_∞ instead (see [3]).

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